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RUMANIAN MEDICAL ORGANIZATIONS, ACTIVITIES, RESEARCHERS

[Comment: The following report contains the available breakdown of the Ministry of Health, the objectives of the ministry reports on research by six leading medical institutes, a list of Rumania's chief medical researchers and other personalities active in medicine, and laws on research, training, and health services. It is interesting to note that, in discussing required courses for graduate work, one decree calls for the study of the "Russian language and a foreign language, French, German, or English."

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

I. MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Minister of Health

Octavian Berlogea (1)

Cabinet Members of the Ministry of Health (Colegiul Ministerului Sanatatii) (2)

Chairman, Octavian Berlogea
Assistant Minister Victor Dimitriu
" " Horia Dunareanu
" " Iosif Bogdan
" " Stan Dudescu
Director Natalia Scurtu
Chief Physician Gheorghe Zahariade
Director Gheorghe Lupascu
Physician Andrei Gartner
Health Inspector General Petre Penciu

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CONFIDENTIALDirectorate of Personnel (Directia Cadrelor)

Director, N. Faur
Member, Dr Maria Angheluta

Directorate of Planning (Directia Planificarii)Directorate of Finance (Directia Contabilitatii)Directorate of Curative-Propylactic Aid to Mothers and Children (Directia asistentei medicale curativo-profilactice a mamei si copilului) (3)

Assistant Director Natalia Radulescu

Directorate of Medical Statistics (Directia Statisticii Medicale)

Director, Dr L. Muresan

Directorate of Medical Education (Directia Invatamantului medical)

Member, Dr E. Seropian

Antiepidemic Directorate (Directia Sanitaro-Antiepidemica)

Chief of Epidemic Service (serviciul Epidemi), G. Popescu

Directorate of Intermediate Education (Directia Invatamantului mediu)

Chief of Planning, Dr M. Gafar (4)

Control Body (Corpul de control)

Chief, Clejan Bucur (3)

State Health Inspection Service (Inspectia Sanitara de Stat) (5)

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Report by Octavian Berlogea, Minister of Health

A number of successes have been achieved in the fight against infectious diseases. Morbidity from malaria alone, which reached more than 400,000 during the previous regime, has been virtually eliminated. The fight against typhoid fever has been successful. Exanthematic typhus has almost disappeared. Morbidity from gastrointestinal diseases has been cut sharply through the strict application of health rules in centers of population and industrial installations. In order to expand antiepidemic measures, the Council of Ministers of the RPR (Republica Populara Romana, Rumanian People's Republic) recently issued a number of decrees calling for the organization of a State Health Inspection Service (Inspectia Sanitara de Stat) of the Antiepidemic Service (sector sanitaro-antiepidemic) and for the establishment of health norms governing the location and planning of industrial enterprises.

There are, however, a number of weak points in the health picture. The technical knowledge of personnel and organizations in the State Health Inspection Service is low. The State Health Inspection Service and the Sanepid (antiepidemic) centers must intensify their efforts in epidemiology to keep up with the growing tasks connected with the building of socialism and the fight to provide a better water supply to population centers.

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Neglect of health problems is too common and must be eliminated. Government decrees require central institutes and ministries to take measures to protect the health of workers. Medical units with modern equipment have been set up in enterprises and population centers. Health services organized on the Soviet model are being set up in enterprises.

Medical help to peasants must be further improved by setting up a dense network of rural aid stations, delivery homes, special dispensaries, health points, and pharmacies. First-aid posts organized by the ministry and the Red Cross will get urgently needed aid during the active agricultural season. There are at present significant errors in rural medicine. Large areas have no physicians because nothing has been done to attract them to these places. Raion hospitals lack special sections for treatment at higher levels. Equipment and means of transportation are lacking in agricultural areas. Medical practitioners are not well trained. Health forms are too complicated.

On the other hand, the network of unified women's hospitals and maternity homes in rural areas has grown. The number of still births and unassisted births has been cut. Nevertheless, the fight to combat criminal abortions must be continued. Excellent results have been achieved in combating children's diseases. The number of pediatricians has grown greatly, thereby reducing infant mortality.

Examinations of children are being carried out more efficiently. Specialized 3-4 month courses to be taken every 3 years are planned for rural physicians. Six-month courses in specialized institutes are planned for doctors in cities.

By the establishment of new units for the discovery and treatment of tuberculosis in all forms and by the use of Soviet methods in the mass discovery of the disease, the number of cases has decreased and more people with arrested cases have been restored to productive labor. A large portion of the state health budget will be allocated for the procurement of modern equipment for sanatoriums. Education, rigorous control, continued supervision, BCG vaccinations, early discovery, and efficient treatment will be expected of the Romanian antituberculosis network.

Although the great decline in venereal disease, particularly in syphilis, has shown the success of the antiveneral campaign, there must be wide publicity for the fight against these infections. Early discovery and treatment of these diseases will have to be urged and special attention will have to be devoted to the problem of congenital syphilis. A government decree now makes it mandatory to declare and treat venereal diseases. Free treatment and laboratory tests are provided by the health services (1)

(II) RESEARCH IN INSTITUTES

Report by Dr. Wilhelm Andrei, Section Director, Institute of Food Hygiene (Institutul de Igiena Alimentara) in Targu-Mures

The Institute of Food Hygiene was founded on 1 January 1953. It carries on biological and microbiological research. One device built at the institute automatically registers the conditioned reflexes of rats. The rats are used to test the toxic influence of aromatic [flavoring] substances used in the food industry on the cerebral cortex. The section also worked out a method of determining quantities of iodine and fluorine in food and water. It developed a new rapid method of preparing utilizable alpha-naphthyl urea, cutting the time of synthesis from 36 to 4 hours. (3)

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Report by Academician N. I. Nicolay, State Prize Winner, Director, Institute of Inframicrobiology of the USSR Academy

The Institute of Inframicrobiology has achieved a series of successes in research during 1954. One of these was the detection of virus carriers in inframicrobiological epidemic hepatitis with the aid of hemagglutination inhibitors in a reaction with homologous immune serum. Researchers of the institute developed for the first time a serum against a disease which they had designated as a new virus caused "fish dropsy" (hepatitis). By studying the conditioned reflexes of experimental animals, they found that the incubation period of some experimental neuroviruses, such as the rabies virus, is very short. The tests represented by the conditioned reflex showed a morbid rabies infection within 24-48 hours of the time of inoculation.

On the basis of the work of the Institute of Inframicrobiology developed in experimental animals diseases such as the rabies, encephalitis, hepatitis, and influenza by conditioning. It was proved by an experiment on acceleration audiometry, as a result of which shock administered under given conditions. Conclusive results were obtained in hundreds of cases of poliomyelitis through fixation of the temperature of serum of Heape's subjects with an antigen prepared from the serum of the same patient of human cases of poliomyelitis in the FRP with the same method. The results obtained according to the method developed by the Institute of Inframicrobiology, gave better results than treatment with the same method.

Research in 1954 is promising as a result of the reorganization. Research, the organization of an inframicrobiological clinic in the Medicine Faculty, and the addition of new personnel. (1)

Report by Academician Prof. A. Freundler, Director, I. P. Pavlov Institute of Neurology (Inst. of Neurology "I. P. Pavlov")

Prof. A. Freundler, Director of the I. P. Pavlov Institute of Neurology, made at the 1954 meeting of the Medical Science Section (Section of Medicine) of the USSR Academy of Soviet scientists Kuznetsov and the development of the Institute. One of the main tasks for a stricter connection between the institute and clinical research and the greater emphasis on research in the problems of the clinic throughout the country. A research group, which has been working on problems of nerve conduction, has been organized. The morphology section of the institute has been reorganized. The composition of the researchers, they did not have a satisfactory situation in the work, adhering to the old line of separate morphology and physiology. A collective under Prof. N. Ionescu-Sisestiu carried the research of the nervous system and its ontogenetic evolution, directing special attention to the maturation of the cerebrospinal fluid sugar in different types of infections, and to traumatic diseases. Nitulescu carried out research on the morphological bases of neural regulation of internal organs. One of the chief concerns of the Institute was the training of personnel. (1)

Report by Prof. Dr. D. Goniulescu, Academician, State Prize Winner, Director, Institute of Normal and Pathological Physiology (Inst. of Physiology "Normal and Pathological") of the USSR Academy

The Institute of Normal and Pathological Physiology has carried out research in physiology, pathology, pharmacodynamics, and therapeutics and on etiopathogenic causes of rheumatism and circulatory disturbances. Particularly important work was done on higher nervous activity by the following conditions: In science - lecturers R. Ploce, C. Giurgiu, and G. Saragau. The data which they found and worked into a course oriented according to Pavlov, will be published in 1954 in a 700-page book. The Institute set up laboratories to study

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conditioned reflexes in men, dogs, and small animals. This and additional research led to the publication of 3 studies on normal and pathological physiology, 2 on cardiology, 2 on specific pharmacodynamics, and one on fundamental problems of higher nervous activity.

The Institute, in collaboration with Dr Constantinescu, prepared a 600-page volume on rickettsia.

Studies were made on the etiopathogenesis of rheumatism in leather and refractory-brick plants, mines, forestry industries, schools, and bakeries. Research now in progress will be published in 1954 in the periodical Revista de Fiziologie Normala si Patologica (Review of Normal and Pathological Physiology), organ of the pathology and physiology sections of the Society of Medical Sciences (Societate Stiintelor Medicale). An additional volume will be written on studies in the field of viscerographic physiology. (3)

Report by Prof Corneliu Constantinescu, Director, Institute of Pediatrics (Institutul de Pediatrie)

The Institute of Pediatrics has a child health section and a child pathology section. The chief researcher of the latter is Emilia Irza, and a methodological section. The Institute has performed research on the psychological aspects and the treatment of dystrophy, and on virus pneumonia. (1)

Report by Dr Maria Angelescu of the Antiepidemic Directorate

The new regime in Rumania has built new hospitals for contagious diseases in Bucharest, Bacau, Hunedoara, Stalin, etc. Significant achievements occurred at hospitals in Arad, Galati, Pitesti, Craiova, Iasi, and Suceava as a result of the concern of regional health sections. However, conditions in contagious diseases hospitals in Bucharest, Constanta, Hunedoara, Ploesti, and Oradea are not satisfactory. (4)

IV CHIEF MEDICAL RESEARCHERS

Prof Dr. Benetato, corresponding member of the Academy of the RPR, carried on research on the role of the cerebral cortex in the function of the parathyroid glands, and achieved significant results in the study of the interoreceptors of various internal organs.

A collective of surgeons under Prof T. Burghilea carried out meritorious research on the clearance of the renal tubules and on the role of the cerebral cortex in the functional adaptation of the renal [renal?] baroreceptors after the implantation of the urethral colica [calculi?].

Measures for the prophylaxis and cure of malaria by Academician M. Ciuca led to a considerable decrease in the disease.

Academician D. Danielopolu demonstrated the phenomenon of the parabiotic inhibition described by Vvedenskiy. Danielopolu also studied the regulation of the function of the hypophyso-ovarian apparatus.

In the Institute of Therapeutics (Institutul de Terapeutica) of the academy, the surgery section under Academician H. Hortolomei carried on research on nerve receptors of the lower respiratory tract and on the regulation of the breathing reflex.

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In the field of neurology under Academician A. Kreindler, real contributions were made to the understanding of the pathogenesis of epilepsy and mechanisms producing convulsions, and to the study of traumatic diseases of the brain.

The linking of laboratory research with investigations in the field, under Academician N. Gh. Lupu, constitutes a significant contribution to the understanding of the pathogenesis of pneumoconiosis and in the development of treatments and cures. Silicosis was studied by a collective of physicians in Cluj.

V. Marza, directing an oncological collective, carried out research in cellular neogenesis, orienting his work on the discoveries of Lejeshinskaya.

A biology collective under Prof B. Menkes, corresponding member of the academy, in Timisoara, applying the teachings of Michurin, was able to fix hereditary growth and weight characteristics in poultry, an important contribution to the national economy.

Experimental, clinical, and special research under Academician St. M. Milcu, on the problem of endemic goiters resulted in a reduction of the number of cases among youth in endemic regions.

Experimental and clinical research by a collective under Prof M. Nasta, corresponding member of the academy, emphasized the effectiveness of isonicotinic hydrazide in fighting tuberculosis in Rumania.

Research was carried on under Academician St. Gh. Nicolau on the effects of coal tars in the coal, textile, petroleum, and other industries.

Interesting contributions on epidemic hepatitis were achieved at the Institute of Inframicrobiology (Institutul de Inframicrobiologie), under the direction of Academician St. S. Nicolau. Studies showed the influence of etiological factors and the role of virus bearers in the spread of the disease. Nicolau also did research on the effects of various virus diseases on higher nervous activity.

Prof I. Nitulescu, corresponding member of the academy, directed research by a medical collective in the Iasi branch of the academy in the discovery of new data on the functional interrelationship between various segments of the digestive tract.

Prof C. I. Parhon, Academician, honorary president of the Academy of the RFR, and director of the Institute of Endocrinology (Institutul de Endocrinologie), is one of the most outstanding scientists in Rumania. One of his recent research projects was devoted to the modification of the higher nervous activity in the aged.

The surgery department of the Medical-Pharmaceutical Institute (Institutul Medico-Farmaceutic) achieved excellent results under Prof I. Turai in research on the central nervous system and its effects on secretions and excretions, particularly of the bile. He has also directed research on the relation of nerve reactions to the pathogenesis of shock.(1)

V. OTHER MEDICAL PERSONALITIES

Dr Tiberiu Andrasevski, rector of the Medical-Pharmaceutical Institute in Targu-Mures and party candidate for the people's council of the city.

Alexandru Berbelian, superintendent of the Industria-Chimico-Farmaceutica No 9 plant in Bucharest, candidate for people's council.

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Dr Alexandru Botta, medical consultant at the Unified Hospital for Women in Stalin, candidate for election to people's council.

Dr Cornel Butnaru, medical radiologist in the Coltea Hospital, Bucharest, candidate for election to people's council.

Dr Ion Cojocaru, public health official.

Dr Catrina Ecaterina, medical consultant at Unified Hospital for Adults No 2 in Cluj, candidate for election to people's council.

Dr Emanoil Grosberg, chief physician at Unified Hospital for Adults No 1 in Stalin, candidate for election to people's council.

Dr I. Ivan, assistant director of the Dr I. Cantacuzino Institute of Microbiology and Epidemiology (Institutul de Microbiologie si Epidemiologie "Dr I. Cantacuzino").

Dr Voinea Marinescu, candidate in medical science, Secretary of the Academy of the RPR, Director of the Institute of Tuberculosis (Institutul de Ftiziologie).

Dr Ernest Weiss, director of the Interraion Sanepid in Dej, candidate for election to people's council.(1)

VI. DECREES ON PUBLIC HEALTH

Decree No 2111 on Scientific Research (Issued on 6 July 1953)

Article 1

The principal objective of scientific research in institutes of higher education are as follows:

- a. To train professors and scientists who will support the expansion of science in Rumania and teach young students.
- b. To attract a greater number of teachers to scientific research and thereby to further the development of the national economy, to strengthen the defense of the country, and to further the progress of science and culture in the RPR (Republica Populara Romana, Rumanian People's Republic).
- c. To raise the scientific knowledge of professors to the levels required by present-day science.
- d. To familiarize students with scientific problems in industry and to attract students to scientific research.

The only way in which all institutions of higher education can become true scientific centers is to develop all fields of research.

Article 2

Scientific research in institutions of higher education will be oriented as follows:

- a. General research in theoretical and experimental science.
- b. Solution of industrial-scientific problems of great significance in the development of the national economy.

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c. Scientific research requested by ministries, enterprises, and research and other institutes, and all to such requesters.

d. Research in methods of teaching science.

e. Preparation of manuals and monographs reflecting the present level of science and technology.

f. Popularization of scientific and technical achievements, particularly of Soviet science, through the organization of conferences, scientific meetings, exhibitions, and museums, and through scientific publications such as papers, notes, and brochures in all fields.

Article 3

Institutes of higher education will maintain close collaboration with the scientific research institutes of the Academy of the RPR and of the ministries, with large industrial enterprises, and with collectives and state farms. They will coordinate research, organize common studies, and set up conferences.

Article 4

Scientific research in institutes of higher education functions on the basis of an annual plan to be drawn up as follows:

a. The Ministry of Higher Education and other ministries will submit problems to be studied by the institutes of higher education. These problems will be incorporated into the annual plan of each institute concerned.

b. Each year, institutes of higher education will draw up annual research plans for the coming year on the basis of proposals submitted by the Ministry of Higher Education, other ministries, enterprises, institutions, and institute science departments. Results of past research will be taken into account.

c. The annual plan of a department will be discussed by its members and by the scientific council (consisting of scientific) of the institution or university school at a meeting to which representatives of other interested institutions will be invited.

Rectors or directors will collate departmental plans. The result will constitute the annual plan for scientific activity of the respective institute of higher education and will be forwarded to interested ministries and to the Ministry of Higher Education.

d. The annual plan for scientific research in institutes of higher education will be discussed by the technical staff (collegial) of the ministry which has jurisdiction over the institute, and will be approved by the minister.

e. The Ministry of Higher Education will study the collated plans for scientific work and scientific research in institutes of higher education, coordinate them with the plans of other scientific institutes, and check the proper utilization of scientific personnel for the fulfillment of the scientific research plan.

The Ministry of Higher Education will supervise the fulfillment of the plan for scientific work of each department.

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Article 5

Each year, the research plan for the following year must be completed and reviewed by 1 October.

Institutes of higher education can accept new problems in industrial research with the approval of the respective ministry.

Article 6

Ministries requesting research will provide the respective institute with funds for the work.

Article 7

Scientific research will be carried out by professors and their assistants in conformity with work norms provided by Decree No 1804 of 1952.

Article 8

In order to stimulate scientific research, rectors can grant to professors or their assistants a prize of up to one month's salary, and the supporting ministry can grant a prize equivalent to 2 months' salary within the approved budget, for exceptional scientific work.

Article 9

The cost of organizing scientific research will be covered by the funds provided for this purpose in the budget of institutes of higher education and from funds received by these institutes for contract work submitted by enterprises and budgetary institutions.

Article 10

Heads of departments are required to forward data on scientific activity of their departments to rectors or directors each semester.

Article 11

In order to check on research results, deans will appoint review commissions (comisii de recenzori) consisting of specialists who discuss the data submitted by project directors in the presence of representatives of industrial enterprises and other interested organizations.

Article 12

Reports on the fulfillment of the plan for scientific work will be discussed and approved by the council of the institute of higher education or of a school of the institute.

Article 13

Reports on research will be accompanied by a statement from the council of the institute or one of its schools, by an evaluation drawn up by the review commission, and by conclusions reached in discussing the work. These documents will be forwarded to the requester by the rector or director.

Article 14

Rectors or directors will organize scientific meetings to combine the results of research and to discuss the most important achievements.

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Article 15

Rectors or directors of institutes of higher education will forward abstracts of work concluded to the Ministry of Higher Education.

Article 16

Support ministries and the Ministry of Higher Education will take concrete action to apply the results of research within 2 months after submission of each report on work concluded.

Institutes of higher education can study, and participate in the practical application of, their research projects. This participation can consist of building experimental models, aid to enterprises in laboratory, pilot, and industrial phases of work, etc.

The Ministry of Higher Education has the right to check the results obtained by ministries and organizations in the application of research carried out by institutes of higher education.

Article 17

Institutes of higher education will maintain records on the practical application of their research. Support ministries are required to supply the institutes, upon request, with all necessary data, except those classified secret.(5)

Decree No 2564 on the State Health Inspection Service (Issued on 7 August 1953)

The Council of Ministers of the RPR decrees the following:

1. The State Health Inspection Service (Inspectia Sanitara de Stat) will be under the Ministry of Health (Ministerul Sanitatii). Its function will be to carry out preventive health measures throughout the country.

2. The State Health Inspection Service will have the following duties:

a. It will carry out health measures for the protection of air, soil, natural bodies of water, and sources of potable and mineral water from contamination, and for the purification of industrial residues and sewage.

b. It will advise on health norms for the following:

Water and sewage in cities and industrial centers.

Selection and delimitation of sites for the building of enterprises, organizations, and institutes and for other constructions of general, regional, or lesser interest.

Planning, construction, rebuilding, and maintenance of enterprises, organizations, and institutes; modification in function or processes in enterprises of general or regional interest.

Planning, construction, rebuilding, extension, and modification of municipal installations such as sewage, water, etc., in cities and health centers.

c. Supervision of the enforcement of health regulations in regard to sewage and water in cities and industrial centers, and choice of sites for such facilities in enterprises, organizations, institutes, and other buildings of general or regional interest. Supervision of the application of health norms in planning, building, rebuilding, maintenance, and modification in enterprises, organizations, institutes, and municipal installations.

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d. Supervision over the establishment of State Standards in the food industry, over the establishment of the proper sanitary conditions in industrial installations which process food products, and over the application of the health aspects of State Standards.

e. Supervision over the quality of bacterial preparations, serums, vaccines, and antibiotics.

3. Ministries and central agencies whose specific needs require them to have their own health organizations, in conformity with Article 4 of Decree No 7 of 1953, are required to set up health units to exercise preventive control, in conformity with the health norms set up by the State Health Inspection Service, within 3 months of the date of the present decree. The selection of building sites for these organizations will be done with the prior advice of the Ministry of Health.

4. The State Health Inspection Service will be headed by a State Health Inspector General (Inspectorul general sanitar de stat). An Assistant Minister of Health will be designated by the Minister of Health to fulfill this function. He will be aided by one or two assistant state health inspectors general appointed by the Minister of Health.

5. The units of the State Health Inspection Service will be as follows:

Central State Health Inspection Service (Inspectia Sanitara de Stat Centrala).

Regiune State Health Inspection Services (Inspectia Sanitara de Stat Regionala).

State Health Inspection Service of the City of Bucharest (Inspectia Sanitara de Stat a orasului Bucuresti), paralleling the Regiune State Health Inspection Services.

State health inspection services in large enterprises.

6. The Central State Health Inspection Service will comprise a number of central state health inspection services.

7. The State Health Inspector General can delegate part of his rights and duties to assistant state health inspectors general.

8. Each Regiune State Health Inspection Service will be headed by a Regiune Chief State Health Inspector (Inspector Sanitar de Stat sef Regional). He will be aided by one or more regiune state health inspectors.

Regiune Chief State Health Inspectors are aided by chief physicians of regiune health sections in antiepidemic problems.

Orders of a Regiune Chief State Health Inspector on prevention and control can be modified only by the Central State Health Inspection Service.

9. The Ministry of Health will designate the large enterprises that will have their own state health inspectors appointed by the Ministry of Health.

10. The State Health Inspector General will have the following duties:

a. To prepare and submit for approval plans for laws, decrees, and decisions for the fulfillment of functions provided in Articles 1 and 2 of the present decree, in conformity with norms in force.

b. To plan and issue instructions for the fulfillment of these functions.

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11. The State Health Inspector, in conformity with decrees of the Council of Ministers, will issue orders and instructions. The assistant state health inspectors general, central state health inspection services, and regiune chief state health inspectors can give directions which are mandatory for all ministries, state agencies, other organizations, and citizens. These directions will cover the protection of air, soil, and potable water from pollution and the maintenance of health standards in places of work, cultural and teaching institutes, commercial enterprises, and means of transportation.

12. The State Health Inspector has the following rights:

- a. To request that persons guilty of failure to observe health norms and regulations established by law, or responsible for failure to fulfill the requests of the State Health Inspection Service in regard to these norms and regulations, be disciplined and fined by ministries, state agencies, and directors of institutes, enterprises, and organizations. To find ministries, state agencies, institutes, enterprises, organizations, and individual citizens.
- b. To notify ministries, state agencies, institutes, and enterprises of their obligations in the selection of land for building and in the planning and establishment of norms for the building of institutes, industries, municipal installations, hydroelectric power stations, means of transportation, etc. Building plans must be submitted 30 days before the beginning of work by planners or future occupants to the State Health Inspection Service, which must render an opinion within 30 days.
- c. To notify ministries, state agencies, institutes, and enterprises of standards for the manufacture of food and industrial products the quality of which has an effect on public health.
- d. To prepare health certificates for new buildings.
- e. To halt the construction of any shop or installation, or part thereof, which does not have a permit from the inspection service or which does not respect the fixed health norms. Notice of the halting of construction must be communicated to the respective ministry or central institute, as well as to the bank financing the work, in order to withhold financing or to block the account.

13. The Inspector General and his assistants can act anywhere in the country for any purpose within their jurisdiction. Regiune chief state health inspectors can act only within their respective regiunes. State health inspectors in large enterprises can act only within their respective enterprises, and only in regard to duties fixed by the State Health Inspector General.

14. All ranks of state health inspectors have the right to make health checks and to visit shops, institutes, enterprises, organizations, public places, and dwellings within their territories, with the exception of ministerial agencies and central organizations in Article 3.

Directors of the above and private citizens are required to give information and place at the disposal of inspectors all data and materials necessary to ascertain the state of health.

Directors of the units of the State Health Service will be mandatory and must be carried out within the time prescribed.

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15. State health inspectors have the right to gather samples for laboratory analysis. Institutes, scientific research laboratories, and laboratories in institutes of higher education, regardless of jurisdiction, are required to carry out analyses requested by the State Health Inspection Service.

16. The table of organization of the State Health Inspection Service is approved in conformity with Annex No 1 [not available] of the present decree.

17. The Ministry of Health will prepare regulations for the application of this decree within 60 days of publication.(5)

Decree No 2566 on the Antiepidemic Service (Issued on 7 August 1953)

The Council of Ministers of the RPR decrees the following:

1. Units of the Antiepidemic Health Service (sectorul sanitaro-antiepidemic) of the Ministry of Health will carry on current health control measures of all categories throughout the country and exercise preventive health control in the planning and construction of projects under the jurisdiction of raion organizations.
2. Units of the Antiepidemic Health Service will have the following duties:
 - a. To study health and hygienic conditions in centers of population; to take measures to prevent and combat communicable, occupational, and other diseases.
 - b. To draw up norms and instructions for health and hygienic conditions, as well as for the prevention and combating of communicable, occupational, and other diseases.
 - c. To supervise the observance of decrees providing antiepidemic measures by enterprises, institutes, organizations, and citizens.
 - d. To supervise health and hygienic conditions in all enterprises, institutes, and health institutions, and in the public and private water supply.
 - e. To check fulfillment of health and hygienic norms in planning, construction, rebuilding, alteration, or procedural changes in enterprises, organizations, institutes, or other bodies under raion jurisdiction.
 - f. To direct and control antiepidemic activities in all health institutions of the RPR.
 - g. To draw up and apply measures for health protection in kindergartens, in collaboration with the Ministry of State Security (Ministerul Securitatii Statului).
 - h. To supervise health education in problems concerning hygiene and epidemiology.
 - i. To check health services of industrial ministries for antiepidemic protection.

Ministries and central agencies whose specific duties require them to have their own antiepidemic units will, in conformity with Article 4 of Decree No 7 of 1953, organize antiepidemic services (serviciul sanitaro-antiepidemic) within 3 months of the date of publication of this decree. These services will carry out antiepidemic measures in conformity with health norms established by the State Health Inspection Service and the Antiepidemic Directorate (Directia Sanitaro-Antiepidemica) of the Ministry of Health.

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3. Antiepidemic Organizations are to be as follows:

a. Director of the Antiepidemic Directorate in the Ministry of Health.

b. Regiune, raion, and city chief medical hygienists (medicii igienisti sefi), and chief medical hygienists in ports, border points, and raions without Sanepid (sanitare antiepidemice, antiepidemic health units). These men are at the same time medical directors of Sanepid centers, or chief physicians of health services at ports and border points.

4. The State Health Inspector General, as Assistant Minister of Health, will have jurisdiction over the director of the Antiepidemic Directorate.

The chief medical hygienist of each regiune is under the regiune state health inspector who is the assistant chief physician of the public health section (sectiunea sanatatii publice) under the executive committee of the regiune people's council. He is in charge of antiepidemic problems.

The raion and city medical hygienist and raion medical hygienists where no Sanepid unit exists are under chief physicians of the public health section of executive committees of raion or city people's councils.

Chief medical hygienists of ports and border points are under chief physicians of public health sections under executive committees of people's councils of territories in which they are located.

5. Conclusions reached on antiepidemic problems, experiments, quarantines, and investigations of the chief medical hygienist can be changed only by a higher echelon antiepidemic unit.

6. Antiepidemic organizations may make use of the following antiepidemic institutes: regiune antiepidemic centers (Centrele sanitaro-antiepidemice regionale), city antiepidemic centers (Centrele sanitaro-antiepidemice orasenesti), institutes of scientific research, the Institute of Hygiene of the RPR (Institutul de Igiena al RPR) and its affiliates, the Dr I. Cantacuzino Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology (Institutul de epidemiologie si microbiologie Dr I. Cantacuzino) and its affiliates, the Institute of Medical Parasitology (Institutul de parazitologie medicala), the Institute of Immunization (Institutul de imunologie), the Labor Hygiene Center (Centrul de Igiena Muncii), and the DDD Center (Centrul D. D. D.) [unidentified].

7. Sanepid centers will be organized as follows:

a. Regiune Sanepids, serving their respective regiunes.

b. Raion Sanepids, each serving a raion.

c. City Sanepids, serving cities in which they are located.

d. The Bucharest Sanepid, which will be equivalent to a regiune Sanepid, will be in charge of eight municipal raion Sanepids in the capital.

8. The director of the Antiepidemic Directorate in the Ministry of Health will have the following duties:

a. To supervise the fulfillment of decrees, instructions, and orders of the Ministry of Health in the application of antiepidemic measures, and to check the level of health in enterprises, institutes, and organizations, except those specified in Article 2, Section 1, paragraph 2, of the present decree.

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- b. To check fulfillment of antiepidemic norms in planning, construction, rebuilding, change in industrial installations, or the altering of processes in enterprises, organizations, and institutes subordinate to raions.
- c. To set up scientific research on epidemiology in antiepidemic institutes and other scientific research institutes.
- d. To set up health education studies in hygiene and epidemiology.
- e. To submit suggestions for planning the production and distribution of bacterial preparations for vaccines and for the treatment of specific contagious diseases.
- f. To gather statistics on occupational, communicable diseases, on food poisoning, and on antiepidemic measures which have been carried out.
- g. To take measures to prevent and combat rare communicable diseases which appear within the country.
- 9. Regional, raion, and city chief medical hygienists, medical hygienists in raions which have no Sanepid, and chief medical hygienists of ports and border points will have the following duties:
 - a. To check observance of decrees, instructions, and orders for the application of antiepidemic measures.
 - b. To supervise hygienic conditions of all enterprises, organizations, and institutes, with the exception of those specified in Article 2, Section 1, Paragraph 2, of the present decree.
 - c. To carry out constant laboratory tests on potable water in food installations, on finished and semifinished food products in food-processing enterprises and other organizations to determine factors harmful to human health.
 - d. To check the observance of health norms in planning, construction, rebuilding, and modification of industrial processes in enterprises and organizations subordinate to raions.
 - e. To study the state of health in centers of populations and, on the basis of these studies, to draw up plans for the maintenance and improvement of health and the prevention of epidemics.
 - f. To initiate, lead, and carry out measures for prophylaxis and for combating communicable diseases.
 - g. To maintain records and statistics on communicable, occupational diseases, on food poisoning, and on antiepidemic measures.
 - h. To check the quality of disinfecting installations and equipment, insecticides, and disinfectants used to combat epidemics.
 - i. To carry on scientific research and experiments in antiepidemic institutes.
 - j. To direct the work of antiepidemic institutes, institutes of health education which deal with epidemiology, and to attract the masses to carry out antiepidemic measures.

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10. The director of the Antiepidemic Directorate; his assistants; regiune, raion, and city medical hygienists; raion medical hygienists where there is no Sanepid; and chief medical hygienists of ports and border points will have the following rights in regard to current health measures and preventive measures:

- a. To advise on the location, planning, building, rebuilding, and modification of industrial installations and processes.
- b. To halt the construction or operation of any new, rebuilt, or repaired building when clauses in the notice of construction, building, or repair are not observed. To halt the operation of enterprises, organizations, or institutes when there are infractions of health norms. When an operation is halted, notice will be given to ministries, other state organs, enterprises, and organizations, as well as to banks financing the work, in order to suspend financing or block accounts.
- c. To give mandatory instructions to the heads of ministries, other central organs, institutes, organizations, enterprises, or private persons for carrying out antiepidemic measures.
- d. To prohibit the circulation of products which do not fulfill health norms of the Ministry of Health.
- e. To prohibit the eating and use of foods found inedible, and to give instructions for their transformation, alteration, or use, according to the individual case.
- f. To separate germ carriers from their work, temporarily or permanently, when public health is endangered.
- g. To request that heads of ministries and other state agencies or directors of institutes or organizations try and punish employees for infractions of health norms and regulations or for failures to fulfill antiepidemic requirements based on these norms or regulations. To fine ministries, state agencies and institutes, enterprises, organizations, and citizens.

11. The director of the Antiepidemic Directorate and his assistants can check all installations in the country. Regiune chief medical hygienists have jurisdiction over installations of regiune, raion, or city interest within their respective territories.

Raion and city medical hygienists, and medical hygienists in raions lacking Sanepid, have jurisdiction within their raions or cities. Chief medical hygienists at ports and border points have jurisdiction in their respective territories.

12. Chief medical hygienists, medical hygienists, and epidemiologists of Sanepid, and their assistants, have the right to take current health control measures and to visit factories, institutes, organizations, enterprises, and public places in their respective territories, any hour of the day or night, and private dwellings between 0800 and 2000 hours. Managements and private persons are required to make available all information, data, and materials needed to determine the status of an epidemic.

Entries under Article 2, Section 1, Paragraph 2, of the present decree are excepted.

Directions issued by Sanepid units are mandatory and must be carried out within the period prescribed.

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13. Health norms issued by the Ministry of Health are mandatory for all institutes, enterprises, organizations, and individual residents, throughout the country.

14. The Ministry of Health will prepare instructions to implement the present decree within 60 days after publication.(5)

Decree No 2471 on Students in Higher Education (Issued on 13 August 1953)

Article 1

The Council of Ministers approves regulations in this decree on the organization and training of students who are candidates for degrees in higher education.

Article 2

During the 1953-1954 academic year, there will be 417 candidates in the first and second years of study. They will be divided as follows:

a. The Ministry of Higher Education will have 249 first-year and 76 second-year candidates.

b. The Academy of the RPR (Republica Populare Romana, Rumanian People's Republic) will have 61 first-year and 31 second-year candidates.

Science candidates will specialize as follows: physics-mathematics, 55; chemistry, 50; biology, 38; geology, 18; geography, 2; technical sciences, 111; agronomy, 32; forestry culture, 4; medicine, 40; economics, 20; history, 10; philosophy, 14; and philology, 15.

Article 3

Science directors in institutes of higher education will be paid in conformity with Decree No 1894 of 1952 and in conformity with provisions of the present decree. Professors in scientific research institutes will be paid 2,500 lei per year for each candidate.

Article 4

Every month of the year, resident candidates will receive a scholarship stipend of 800 lei.

Article 5

Candidates retain seniority rights in their work and have the same rights as teachers in institutes of higher education and as personnel in scientific research institutes of the Academy of the RPR, except for salary. They will receive food and lodging in student cafeterias and dormitories at cost.

Article 6

In order to fulfill the candidate training plans for 1953-1954 and 1954-1955, the Ministry of Higher Education is authorized to designate up to 5 percent of the best graduates of institutes of higher education as resident candidates.

Article 7

Expenses under Articles 3 and 4, above, will be met from funds provided by the Ministry of Finance for the operation of the Ministry of Higher Education and the Academy of the RPR for 1953.

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Article 8

Provisions of the present decree become effective as of the date of publication .

Article 9

All previous regulations which do not conform with the present decree are hereby abrogated.

Regulations for the enforcement of the present decree are as follows:

a. General Provisions

1. Candidacy represents a basis for the training of science teachers and researchers.
 2. Candidates will be sent to institutes of higher education and scientific research institutes which have highly qualified personnel and maintain a high level of scientific research.
 3. Institutes of higher education and scientific research institutes which will be assigned to train candidates will receive instructions on numbers, procedures, and teachers from the Ministry of Higher Education. The ministry will determine the number of candidates in each field and draw up the above instructions on the basis of proposals of support ministries, and rectors or directors of institutes of higher education which are under the Ministry of Higher Education, and on the basis of proposals from the Council of Ministers in the case of an institute of scientific research of the Academy of the RPR.
 4. The past training of candidates may have been either in residence or by correspondence courses, in conformity with Decree No 291 of 1953.
 5. Administration of and responsibility for the education of candidates falls upon ministries and central institutes which have jurisdiction over higher educational institutes and scientific research institutes.
- The Ministry of Higher Education is in charge of the general scientific preparation and teaching of candidates in all institutes of higher education and scientific research institutes, except those under the Academy of the RPR, which are under the supervision of the Presidium of the Academy of the RPR.

b. Prerequisites for Candidacy

6. A candidate must satisfy the following requirements:
 - a. He must be under 40.
 - b. He must have completed higher education studies in his proposed specialty.
 - c. He must have shown an aptitude for scientific research and have had experience in teaching his specialty or experience in the field.

Candidates for correspondence courses may be accepted at any age.

Persons who have graduated from a higher educational institution and who have shown aptitude for scientific research can be admitted as candidates immediately after graduation, upon recommendation of the scientific council of the institute.

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7. Applications for candidacy must be addressed to rectors or directors of institutes of higher education or directors of scientific research institutes. The applications must be accompanied by the following documents:

- a. A biographic summary.
- b. A notarized copy of a state diploma (diploma de stat) or a certificate of advanced studies (actul de studii superioare).
- c. A personnel record (fisa personala de cadre).
- d. A health certificate (certificat de sanatate).
- e. Certificate of military status (certificat de situatia militara).
- f. List of published works.
- g. Character reference (certificat de caracterizare) describing the professional and social activity of the applicant, prepared by the institution with which the candidate is connected.
- h. Character evaluation by the personnel service of the institute to which application is made.

8. Admission of resident and correspondence students will occur annually from 1 May-15 October. Instructions for admission will be approved by the Ministry of Higher Education or the Presidium of the Academy of the RPR, as the case may be.

9. An admissions committee under the chairmanship of the rector or director of institutes of higher education or directors of scientific research institutes will be set up. Members will be appointed by the chairman.

10. Candidates will take an entrance examination on the bases of Marxism-Leninism, their specialized field, and the Russian language. Tests will cover material covered in institutes of higher education.

11. Entrance examinations will be given by a committee which will be made up of the following:

a. In institutes of higher education: the rector, director, prorector in charge of science teaching, or dean of the faculty, as chairman; and two members consisting of the department head and the professor of the applicant's specialized field.

b. In institutes of scientific research: the director or assistant director, as chairman; and two members consisting of the laboratory or section chief and a specialized professor.

c. In scientific research institutes of the Academy of the RPR: the director or assistant director, as chairman; and two members consisting of an active member of the academy and a corresponding member or doctor of science in the particular speciality.

12. The director or rector of an institute of higher education or the director of a scientific research institute forwards the results of entrance examinations to ministries or central institutes. Admission is granted by directors of institutes upon the approval of their respective ministry or central institute.

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13. Persons admitted to the entrance examination are entitled to a 30-day leave with pay from their place of work to prepare for and take the examination. Graduates of higher educational institutions, in conformity with point 6 of these regulations, retains scholarship rights up to the time of registration, if this period does not exceed 2 months.

14. Persons accepted as resident candidates are freed from production.

c. Training of Candidates

15. The period of training of candidates, including defense of the dissertation, will be determined for each individual, but will not exceed 3 years for residents, nor 4 years for correspondence students. The latter will remain at work.

16. Directors of institutes and department heads will be responsible for the general administration and training of candidates. The adviser will be a doctor of science or a professor. In exceptional cases and with the approval of the Ministry of Higher Education, he may be a candidate in science.

An adviser will have no more than five to six candidates. The assignment of advisers to candidates will be made by the rector or director of the institute of higher education or by the director of the scientific research institutes, with the approval of the Ministry of Higher Education or the Presidium of the Academy of the RPR.

The individual's plan and choice of dissertation topic will be made under the supervision of the adviser. The adviser will check the observance of the study plan, orient the candidate's work, and observe the development of the aptitude of the candidate for his chosen field of specialization.

17. The study plan will include individual study of scientific literature and the preparation of written papers and reports and their submission to a faculty collective and to science conferences for discussion.

18. The individual study plan will have the following parts:

- a. Work in connection with the dissertation.
- b. Study of a specialized field and related fields.
- c. Study of dialectic and historical materialism.
- d. Russian language and a foreign language, French, German, or English.

Candidates must take an examination in their specialties, in related fields, in dialectic and historical materialism, in the Russian language, and in a foreign language, in conformity with the individual schedule, but not later than the first half of the second year for residents and the first half of the third year for correspondence students.

Fields to be examined will be approved by the Ministry of Higher Education or the Presidium of the Academy of the RPR.

19. The individual candidate's plan will be submitted to the head of the department, discussed by the departmental or institute council, and approved by the director or rector of institutes of higher education or director of institutes of scientific research within 2 months after admission of a candidate.

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20. The candidate will be examined by a committee composed of the following: the prorector as chairman, the dean or the faculty, the adviser, and the professor of the particular specialty within the schedule of the candidate.

21. The subject of the dissertation will be approved by the institute council in the second semester of the first year upon application by the adviser and department head.

22. The training of candidates for teaching will be carried on during the entire period of candidacy and will consist of the following:

- a. Individual study of pedagogical literature.
- b. Courses under the adviser and other professors.
- c. Preparation of a project on education aiding the department in teaching.
- d. Preparation and presentation of at least two practice lectures before students.

23. At least twice a year, the candidate will present an oral report on his progress to the departmental collective.

24. At the end of each academic year, an analysis of the candidate will be made. This will include his aptitude and preparation for scientific research and teaching, as well as his progress during the year. This analysis will be submitted by the adviser to the scientific council of the institute, and upon approval of the rector or director will be forwarded to the ministry which has jurisdiction, or to the Presidium of the Academy of the RPR.

Candidates who do not fulfill their individual plans on time will be released from candidacy by the respective ministry or the Presidium of the Academy of the RPR upon the recommendation of the director, and will be returned to their work where they will have the same rights as graduates of higher educational institutes.

Directors will forward recommendations for release together with the conclusions of the adviser which led to this release.

d. Rights and Obligations of Candidates

25. Candidates must have a thorough knowledge of Marxism-Leninism and of their own field, be familiar with the latest research in their specialty, participate in the activities of their department, take the examinations required of candidates, and defend their dissertations within the periods prescribed.

26. Candidates may use equipment, laboratories, offices, libraries, etc., with the same rights as scientists and teachers of institutes.

Directors of enterprises and institutes must grant correspondence candidates aid in the fulfillment of their individual study plans, and must make available to them tools and materials needed for experiments connected with dissertations.

27. Candidates will receive state stipends as of the time of their acceptance.

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28. Each candidate will receive annually a stipend equivalent to his monthly scholarship for the purchase of scientific literature needed in his studies.

29. Candidates withdrawn from productive labor are entitled to an annual vacation of 2 months and a vacation of one month after termination of studies.

Correspondence candidates who successfully fulfill their study plans are entitled to their regular annual vacation, plus an additional 30 calendar days with full pay to take examinations, carry on experiments, and defend their dissertations. In addition, they are granted travel time.

30. Candidates may not accept duties outside their research or studies, as provided in Article 10 of Decree No 13 of 1950, unless they successfully fulfill their study plans. Candidates are paid for their work at a rate up to 50 percent of an assistant or equivalent rank.

31. Candidates will graduate upon completion of their individual plans and upon successful defense of their dissertations.

32. Respective ministries, with the approval of the Ministry of Higher Education, will reassign candidates who have graduated and those who have not defended dissertations within the term prescribed.

Graduates of institutes of the Academy of the RPR will be assigned directly by the Presidium of the Academy of the RPR. Graduates are required to work for 5 years in institutes of higher education, scientific research institutes, or enterprises, and may not transfer without the approval of the respective ministry.

33. Failure of graduates to report to work to which they are assigned is punishable by law. Assignments will be made at least one month before graduations. Announcement of the assignment and control over the departure of the graduate is made by directors of institutes.

34. Hiring of a graduate without assignment by a ministry is punishable by law.

e. Shorter Terms of Study

35. Shorter terms of study can be recommended in the case of teachers with at least 2 years' experience in higher education institutions or 3 years in intermediate schools who have passed the examination for candidates in science and who are working on their dissertations.

36. Recommendations will be made by the scientific council of an institute of higher education for teachers in higher education, or by the teaching section of the regional people's council for intermediate-school teachers.

37. Admission in the case of candidates recommended will be granted by the Ministry of Higher Education.

38. Candidates admitted for shorter terms of study will remain at their school for the entire period of study.

39. Shorter terms of study will be up to one year in duration.

40. Persons admitted to shorter terms of study may use equipment, laboratories, offices, libraries, etc., available to other personnel in institutes.

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41. The dissertation outline of the candidate will be presented to the department head and approved by the director of the institute. A copy of the approved outline will be sent to the institute which recommended the candidate.
42. Supervision over the activities of the short-term candidate will be in conformity with Point 16 of the present regulations.
43. These candidates will give oral reports on their activity to the department in which they work and written reports to the institute which recommended them.
44. Persons admitted for shorter terms will receive their regular salary and travel expenses. They may not take on other duties or receive other stipends.
45. If the candidate does not maintain his study plan, he may be released from candidacy in conformity with Point 24 of the present regulations.
46. Candidates who have defended their dissertations will be assigned by the Ministry of Higher Education or the Ministry of Public Education.(5)

Decree No 2193 on Hog Cholera (Issued on 7 July 1953)

Hog cholera is an infectious disease which has caused great losses in hogs in Rumania in the last few years. In order to combat the disease and to cut losses to a minimum, the Council of Ministers decrees the following:

1. The Ministry of Agriculture; the Ministry of State Farms; the Ministry of Meat, Fish, and Milk Industries; other ministries institutes, enterprises, state economic organizations, and collectives raising hogs; executive committees of people's councils; local agricultural agencies; independent peasants; and all other hog raisers are required to carry out the following measures for combating hog cholera:
 - a. Immediate improvement of feeding, maintenance, and care of hogs in conformity with the minimal veterinary regulations approved by the Council of Ministers in Decree No 602 of 1952.
 - b. Examination of all hogs within 30 days of the publication of the present decree, isolation of all animals which are diseased or suspected of being diseased in special places, and slaughtering within 2-3 days in abattoirs or industrial installations. Animal raising and fattening units which do not have their own veterinarians will have their animals checked by agencies of the Ministry of Agriculture.
 - c. Hog collection and procurement agencies will buy hogs which have incipient stages of the disease, or hogs suspected of the disease, for public consumption, paying cash at the official rate in conformity with the present decree.
 - d. These hogs will be slaughtered only in abattoirs or special butchering places fixed by executive committees of people's councils in conformity with the advice of the local veterinary service on regulations for the prevention of the spread of diseases. The resultant meat will be sold for public consumption only after boiling. The Ministry of Meat, Fish, and Milk Industries will take urgent measures to furnish abattoirs with equipment necessary for the sterilization of this meat.
 - e. Hogs which are in advanced stages of the diseases and are not suitable for food will be processed by local enterprises or will be used in the manufacture of soap by the owner under the direction of a veterinary.

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f. Diseased animals or those suspected of cholera will be transported directly to abattoirs or special butchering places without going through procurement centers. They will be transported in conformity with conditions prescribed by the veterinary service to assure the prevention of the spread of the disease. The transport of abattoir products will be done only after sterilization.

g. The injection of hogs with serums will be checked and carried out only with the approval of the regiune units of the Ministry of Agriculture.

h. Hog raisers will hire permanent workers for the care of hogs, and must assure them optimum working conditions and bonuses for good work.

1. Hog raisers will carry out all instructions of the Ministry of Agriculture for combating hog cholera.

j. The sale, purchase, procurement, or transport of hogs without a certificate from a veterinarian is forbidden. This will permit a check on the health of animals and the determination of whether they come from diseased areas.

2. Executive committees of regiune people's councils, in collaboration with collection and procurement agencies, will reorganize all hog collection and procurement centers. Fifteen days will be given for this process. When necessary, additional centers will be set up in conformity with conditions and in locations specified by the Ministry of Agriculture. These measures will be completed within 30 days of the publication of the present decree, after which unsuitable bases will be closed.

New collection and procurement bases can be established only with the advice of the veterinary service of the executive committee of a regiune people's council.

3. The Ministry of Railroads, the Ministry of Naval and Air Transports, and enterprises which engage in the public transportation of animals are forbidden to receive for shipment hogs without an official certificate from a veterinarian stating that the hog is healthy and that the area from which shipment is desired is free from infection.

Freight cars, trucks, and other means of transportation will be disinfected by the transporting agency after unloading. The Ministry of Railroads will expand disinfecting facilities to speed up work. The shipper will disinfect cars before loading. An exception is made for trucks, which must be disinfected immediately after unloading by the receiver at the place of unloading.

The receiver will supply feed and water troughs. Railroad units will fill the troughs in transit from regular water towers.

The Ministry of Railroads and shippers of hogs will reduce the maximum time in transit to 4 days. The Ministry of Railroads will make cars available to shippers according to priorities established in the transportation plan.

4. All ministries, institutes, enterprises, state economic organizations, and executive committees of people's councils are required to forward the names of all veterinarians not engaged in their specialty to the Minister of Agriculture within 10 days in order that they may be used for disease control.

5. The Ministry of Agriculture is granted the right to mobilize veterinarians, no matter where they are employed, to be sent to contaminated areas for combating hog cholera, with the advice of the respective institute.

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6. The Ministry of Agriculture and the State Publishing House will publish brochures, pamphlets, placards, and leaflets in large numbers in order to publicize measures for combating and controlling hog cholera.

7. Ministries, institutes, and state enterprises which have hog farms and the executive committees of regiune, raion, and commune people's councils will disseminate information on measures to combat hog cholera by press, radio, lectures, etc. They will see to it that directors of state farms, collectives, and other farms, and animal husbandry experts, veterinarians, persons in charge of raising hogs, independent peasants, and other hog raisers become familiar with control measures.

8. The General Directorate of the Militia and its local agencies will check the observance of regulations for quarantine and transportation. They will also check veterinary certificates for the shipment of hogs.

9. Administrative units of ministries and institutes, and chairmen of executive committees of regiune, raion, and commune people's councils, will enforce the present decree as well as instructions for combating hog cholera.

10. All ministries, enterprises, and state economic organizations with hog farms and the executive committees of people's councils will report on the observance of these measures on the 1st, 11th, and 21st day of each month. The Ministry of Agriculture will give a status report on measures against hog cholera on the 5th, 15th, and 25th of each month, beginning 3 months after the beginning of concerted action.

11. Failure to obey the provisions of the present decree or instructions for combating hog cholera will be punished in conformity with penal laws in force. Proof of infractions and the preparation of trial evidence will be carried out by agencies specified in laws governing veterinary medicine.(5)

SOURCES

1. Bucharest, Muncitorul Sanitar, 19 Dec 53
2. Bucharest, Colectie de Legi, Decrete, Hotariri si Decisii, 1 Jul-30 Sep 52
3. Muncitorul Sanitar, 1 Jan 54
4. Ibid., 9 Jan 54
5. Colectie de Legi, Decrete, Hotariri si Decisii, 1 Jul-31 Aug 53

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